

1753 36
T H E

Dublin Speculist:

Containing, the History of
CAIPHAS the High Priest,
PONTIUS PILATE,
And all his Crucifying HOST.

With some ARGUMENTS to limit the Power of the
CRADLE-JUNTO.

To which are annex'd, the PETITION of
Sir *ARTHUR VANTRYPE*,
Late COMPILER GENERAL of *Mortal*
Edifices in the Kingdom of EUTOPIA.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the
C—T PARTY, in the *Eutopian* P—T,
And the ADDRESS of the

CRADLE HEAD,

To his belov'd Sec——es beyond the
River, opening several Curious and Hu-
morous Anecdotes of no small Conse-
quence to *EUTOPIA*.

L O N D O N :

Printed at the Sign of Liberty rocd asleep by the
P——n leading Madam reeking from her Amours
to the Rails of the *Altar*. [1753]

32227.1.3710

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
MAY, 28, 1913
SUBSCRIPTION FOR
ENGLISH HISTORICAL TRACTS

21



T H E

D U B L I N S P E C U L I S T, &c.

Forgive them not O Lord for they know what they do.
Deut. chap. 2. v. 24.

IF we take a retrospective View of the *Roman* Government, we will find their Policy in many reasonable Matters far Superior to ours. Tho' they honour'd and rever'd the **PRIESTHOOD**, and thought it of the greatest Consequence to their Country, yet they most judiciously and prudently guarded against the Coalition of *Priests* and *Tyrants*. Have not some *Tyrants* from a boundless Vanity, and a designing View of making Loyal Subjects, imbibe their Opinions, adopt their Principles, and serve them in every Job, or Tyrannical Persecution against Honour, Liberty, and Loyalty of Heart, have promoted an Obscure High Priest, with no other Accomplishment than a desire of being the **MOSES** of the Land, without one of the **GOOD OLD MAN'S VIRTUES**? And are not our Histories Pregnant of Instances of **TYRANTS** and **PRIESTS** uniting their Interest's

terest's to Enslave the Land. Privileges and Revenues were first bestow'd on Priests from a Belief of their *Divine Mission*, and a Reverence to the Religion they Professed, but our Modern *Macchiavals* enrich the *Clergy* for their extraordinary Assistance in enslaving the Populace, and being ready upon every occasion to follow the Venal Dictates of those who rais'd them to that Dignity they neither expected nor Merited. It is the Interest of every Nation who have Vice-G——ors, or Junto G——rs under a Vice-G——r, that those Governing Men should have considerable Landed Interests connected with the National Good, which would at all times prevent them from Sacrificing a People in whose real Properties they had so large a Share, and with whose united Interests they must either Fall or Rise. The *Romans* were so particular in their Choice of their Clergy, that they admitted of none but those whose Interests were interwoven into the general Interest of the State, and always took care that they should not be a sepearte independent Body from the rest of the Community, nor any formidable Ballance of the National Government, and settled them upon such a Footing, that they had neither a Power nor an Interest in acting against the Public Good. This was a Precaution our Modern Politicians designedly slip'd over, since we have so many just and Popular Complaints against the unlimited Power of Modern Priesthood, who have as far as in them lay Usurp'd a Power to the manifest Injury of the Subjects, and have rais'd such Convulsions in a deduced Nation, as were unknown to the Antient World.

The *Romans* depriv'd their Priests of having any Interest in Supporting By-Ends, prejudicial to the Nation, for all those who were call'd, to that Divine Office, had an Interest in the Civil Government, infinitely superior to their Revenues in the Church. Their Clergy by the Original Constitu-

tion

tion were chosen out of the Nobility, and afterwards out of the most Opulent of the Commonwealth, which was no small Mark of their Policy in Government, in Electing Men of such Interest in the Civil State, that they would not Sacrifice their Country for the Emolument of their Particular Order. The *Roman* Priests had no Independant Power over the Civil Magistrate, nor were their Interests in the National Ballance of Government any way considerable. Imaginary Power founded upon Opinion, was very seldom granted to the Clergy, and real Power founded upon Dominion and Property, they were never intrusted with, until the Ruin of the Commonwealth. The private Advantages of the *Roman* Priesthood were very inconsiderable, and instead of Cringing at Court, Petitioning his Grace, and Swearing Allegiance to the M—n—ry, they were often compell'd to accept of Orders. Nor can there be any just reason given why the Ministers of the Church should have such extraordinary Revenues, since Sanctity never was promoted by the Utenfils of *Mammon* in the Hands of the Clergy, who for the most Part are Avaricious, Luxurious, Tyrannical; Ambitious and Haughty Epicures, who think so little of *Sack Cloth and Ashes*, that they repent in *Falstaff's* way, in new Silk, and Old Sack, Vehickl'd in the utmost Pageantry, and looking with Contempt on those to whom their Trade directs to Preach Humility and Humbleness of Heart. To wave this Degression, the *Roman* Clergy were Men of Quality and Riches before their Admission into Orders, and were contented with the bare Honour of their Dignities, and had a Temporal Fortune to support their Expences. Their Priests were Chosen out of the Nobility, and the most Opulent of the Commonwealth, least the Divine Authority of their Religion should be Prostituted by the Poverty of its Professors. *Nars tanta propter tenuitatem hominum, a Religione*
Authoritate

Auctoritate Admercedem et quæstum abduceretur, says Tully.

It would be endless to enumerate the many Instances of the Clergy's contributing for a great number of Years to perplex their Country, and inebriate the Understanding of the People about our Constitution; and if they could not be Spoken well of for acting *per viam facti* upon the Revolution, most of them would be very hard set to shew how far they were ever better than an heavy Train of Wasps, Fed on the overflowings of the Milk and Honey of the Land, which they neither Merited nor Earn'd, even in the ordinary way of Speaking to affect others, when they were not affected themselves.

Now to apply what has been said of Priesthood to the present Times, must it not appear very extraordinary to any reasonable Man, that a Person of no Family, Fortune, or any acquir'd Merits under Heaven, more than having the Happiness of Spoiling an Hopeful Boy, should in any Country be plac'd in such an High Station, and dignify'd in the SANCTORUM, who has no Landed Interest in the Nation, who has no Friendship for the Nation, who has no Alliance in the Nation, and who never will have a Child in the Nation should be made an high Watch Tower of the Nation, threatening the Inhabitants with his Supercilious Nod, sitting alone *pleno imperio*, in full Power to Rule, Govern, Carve, Deign, and Dignify as his Gracious Sanctity Pleases, and *Bisfrazo* like admit no Rival, but *Solus cum Carissimo Solo*, hold the Reins and direct every Motion to the Interest of that Power that made, Ordain'd, and Created him from a Twopenny Pamphlet, to a large Guilt Folio, Price, 9800 Pounds, besides the *Charte Blanche* for the Exaltation of the *Minores Gentium* of his Order, and Paving the Road to *Pontius Pilate's* Guards.

It is a reasonable Quære, whether the Clergy were given such a Share in the Ballance of Civil Power thro' Ignorance or Design? The latter indisputably, and the Reason is very Obvious.

The Friends to C——t Party knowing that their Conduct would indispensibly produce a Faction in Behalf of the Nation, contriv'd certain Methods of Creating Men who might be a formidable Ballance by their Personal Weight and Interest in the State, and they chose them out of that Class of Men, whose depravity of Principles, Obscurity of Birth, or Familiar Exigence render'd them Devoted to the Friendly Hand, that Warm'd them with the benign Sunshine of Property, Interest and Place. And every Person thus Inlisted under the Banner of Venality, is no longer to be his own Master, his Words and Actions Interest and Connections are to Square with the Will of his Creators, his Country is no longer to be his Care in any particular that Clashes with the Political Views of the Monopolizers of Power, Property, National Interest and Distribution of Honours and Preferments. He is to decry Patriotism, for being pernicious to the State, and Argue Strenuously that it retains a ready Disposition to Censure G——ors Right or Wrong, and a Solemn Avowal of redressing Public Grievances, which are but Imaginary. That there was never any Administration so good and Perfect, but there were still a number of querulous Male Contents ready to Censure and Condemn it. That considering the State of Things in this Life, the great Infirmities of Human Nature, and the Fallibility of Councils, it is impossible but some Defects must be in every Administration in the World. That the Errors complain'd of in G——rs are immaterial to the State, and that every attempt to redress them is more dangerous than the Evil itself. That there must be a Discretionary Power allow'd to every G——or to recede certain Lengths from what

what the injudicious part of Mankind call Justice, and that this Power of the G——— or is rather beneficial, than hurtful to the Public Welfare. That where an Abuse of such Power can possibly become dangerous to the Community, no Inferior Person is to Murmur, no not the first Peer of the Realm, except all his Peers join him, which is impossible, while Right Honourable Place-Men are Servants of the C——n.

That it is shocking to all Place-Men to think, that the Populace are inclin'd to receive bad Impressions of those Rulers, whom they should firmly believe are fix'd over them for the preservation of their own Happiness, and should consequently pay all due Homage, Honour and Obedience to them, as so many Divine Instruments of Impartial Justice, Ordain'd by God to be of more Service to the Public than themselves, and to encourage all well-Doers, *i. e.* their Friends, and punish all who do Evil, *i. e.* in opposing their Pernicious Measures.

Now after all this *Court Cant*, it is no more than putting a concluded Face, upon an unconcluded Argument. Have we not had the Happiness of being under an Administration in the worst and most Perilous Times, when destructive Faction was dreaded on all Sides, when our Enemies threatened to unhinge the Frame of our Government, and destroy the Remains of an once happy Constitution? And did not that skilful Pilot direct and avert the Storm? Did not even Faction Adore him for his Impartiality and other Amiable Virtues? Did any Individual in the whole Nation Complain or Repine, or, had any the least Cause. Were not his M——y's Affairs carry'd on with extreme Temper, Affection, Loyalty and Unanimity? Were not the People's Hands and Hearts open for the Governor in any thing he proposed for the Security, Welfare, or Happiness of his Royal Master. And have any People ever shew'd

more

ice, more Affection to a Prince, and were there not
 her, several Attempts made to Castrate the Interests
 are. of their Country, and injure their Trade and
 bly, Commerce? And hath not the Business of the
 prior, whole Kingdom to the Welfare of his M—y,
 the, and the Honour of the Nation been carry'd on by
 a is, the Patriots of their Country, and were not the
 Men, only Marks of Disloyalty that ever appeared among
 ink, them, perceiv'd in those in the highest Confidence
 m-, in the Eldest Sisters M—in—ry? And did not they
 m-, upon remove such Enemies to M—y and Public
 m-, Veal? Should that Loyal Nation then be gover-
 ion, ned by a Set of Hirelings, whose Measure of Ini-
 quity is ready to run over, by the Emoluments of
 e to, the Tax on their Country?

And should a Noble and Generous Remonstrance
 of the Grievances of our Country be loaded with
 age, weighty displeasure, and a Profusion of Min—r—l
 all, Malice and Malevolence, when the Majority of
 ous, the Nation were sensible of the Veracity of the
 Com—? And should the L—ds and C—ns
 han, pass this Affair over in Silence to deter any No-
 ded, ble Man from ever espousing his Country's Cause,
 s of, in the same manner for the future? Would it not
 and, be better, that those dignify'd in the Church and
 ion, State in I—d, were Men of I—r—b Property
 eat-, and Interest, and, if their Landed Interest was
 ent, Superior to their Places in Church and State, is it
 ion-, to be suppos'd they would Injure their Properties,
 and, to preserve what was of less Advantage to them,
 ore, and only for Life? But to secure the Suffrages of
 Vir-, C—t Votaries, a Pack of Needy Indigent Crea-
 ion, tures are thrust into the Church and State, who
 use, have no Interest in the Kingdom but their Places,
 ex-, Commissions, or Pensions, and let the Nation be
 ani-, turn'd upside down, or Distress'd as it may, they
 arts, are secure in the Price of their Venality, and can
 sed, patiently hear the Groans of a Country when they
 his, are no Sharers in the Public Loss. Thus is the
 w'd, Majority of Power Supported, and a B—sh Cour-
 ore, tier

tier in the I—b—P——t will Harrangue for Hours, and pretend to know the real Interest of a Country, who has not an Acre of Land in, nor did he ever think it worth his while to study her Advantages in Trade or Commerce, more than what he has learn'd by Note from the Venal Dictates of those who hold forth in Political *Junto's*, and give Lessons of Instruction to their Servile Adherents.

Is it a reason because a small Residue of Money remains in the T———y, that Schemes should be contriv'd to reduce the Interest of that Country whose very Blood and Vitals would be devoted to his M——y's Service, upon a proper Occasion? But for a Country to be Tax'd to Pay a Debt more than the Value of the best Part of the Kingdom, if not every Acre of it, seems hard in the Opinion of the best Affected in the whole Land.

It may be ask'd, why do the Lower Class of People complain first, who have least to lose? Because the Members are not all Free-Masons, and the Debates are Promulgated Abroad, and every Imposition lay'd upon the Nation, affects the Feet, sooner than the Head, upon whom the Weight is layd for the National Support, and a Farmer who holds but twenty Acres of Ground, would suffer more in the Calamities of the Nation, than the greatest Peer of the Land, since a Shilling is more to the Farmer, than an Hundred Pounds to the latter,

How comes it that Men of Learning and Reason should not have the same Care of their Rights as the Poor have of their's? They have a Superior Conviction of what their Rights are.

The Principles of a Learned and judicious Man must be, that the King's Master is Supreme M——n— by the Fundamental Law of the Nation, and by that same identical Law, the Meanest Subject should enjoy the Liberty of his Person and Property in his Estate, and it is every Man's Concern to defend this to his utmost Power, as well as his

M——n—

four — n — h in his lawful Rights and Prerogatives.

It is the Principle of every good and Wise Man at the Head of Lords and Commons are an essential part of the Government authoriz'd by laws equivalent in Force and Efficacy, with those the Monarchial Power, and every Freeborn subject that is acquainted even with so much of the Constitution of his Country and Tenure of the laws of the Nation, should endeavour strenuously preserve the Frames of our Government in all the Branches of it, nor give up the least Article of it in Compliance to the greatest Power upon Earth. For what do we enjoy Liberties, Freedoms, and Constitutional Advantages for, but to possess them on this Transitory Theatre on Earth, and preserve them inviolable for our Posterity, in as ample a manner as they were transmitted to us by our Fore Fathers, who spent their Lives and Fortunes in the Recovery of them, and only left us Guardians for Posterity. Does not an Indigent Freeman, condemn a Prodigal Father, who spent in riot and Debauchery those Acres he never Purchas'd, and is not a Commoner to Blame for letting Infringements be made on the Liberties of his Country, which he never was at the Expence and Pains of extricating out of Despotic Tyrannical Hands?

He who for any Sinister View, Private Interest or Inglorious Ease at Home, shall neglect his Duty at this Point, should be counted an open Robber, a Betrayer of his Cotemporary Countrymen, and a Vender of the Rights and Privileges of Infants yet Unborn, &c.

Tho' some of the Laity may generously Support the National Interest upon its natural Basis, there are others among the Clergy indefatigably Pious in the contrary Principle, a Maxim particularly established among them since the Year, 1740. The Thousand six hundred and forty. If in any particular

particular the M—ch or G—n—t are to obey'd for Conscience sake, opposite to the known Laws, and if the Precepts of Religion require the Obedience of the Subject contrary to his Interest. M—r—chy then would admit of no Bounds, when the Church were to fix its Limits. Upon this Principle, all the Claims in the Hands of the People whether in themselves or the L—rds and C—ns, and all Rights, Properties, and Privileges vested in them, United or Separately, are to be yielded up upon the very first call of Power or at the Will and Pleasure of the C—n, or the Minions thereof, who are intirely to blame for any Incroachments on the Liberties of the People. Could *Rome* or *Athens* exist so long, if they had a Succession of such People among them, or in particular could the *Lacedemonian* Government have held long, if they had a Party among them of a Venal Disposition, or ready to give up their natural Rights and Privileges upon any account whatever, Religious, Civil, or Complimentary. The Principle of Tacitly giving up our Rights was the Cause of Civil Wars among our Friends and Neighbours, and contributed to bring many to Destruction before the Revolution, and if the like Contageon should spread again, it may throw us into involuntary Convulsions little thought of. The *Ephori* were the Pledges of the Liberties of *Sparta*, and are not our Par—nts here better qualify'd to secure the Laws and Privileges of their Country against R—g—l Minions, than they were? Mr. *Johnson* says, "that putting an Epithet on Tyranny is false Heraldry, for Protestant and Popish are both alike, and if I must be a Slave it is very indifferent to me who is my Master".



To the Right Honourable and Honourable the

C—T PARTY,

I N T H E

Eutopian **P—T.**

The Humble PETITION of

Sir Arthur Vantype,

or Arthur Jones Nairn

Late COMPILER GENERAL, of Mortal
Edifices in the

Kingdom of EUTOPIA.

MOST humbly, most Submissively, most Obediently, most Gratefully, most Dutifully shewing, declaring, and Expressing to your Lordships, and Honours, that whereas, and where-
by, and wherein, the most Major, the most Greater, the most Bigger, and the most Stronger, part of the most Best, the most Ablest, the most Mightiest Sort of the most Honourable, that ever join'd, Supported, Aided, or Assisted Merit, Knowledge, and Wisdom in Framing, Compiling, and Horizontally fixing, National Jobs, finding, knowing, and perceiving the Undutiful Disposition of Lime, Wood, and Stone, is liable to Fallibility Instability, and Prostitution, as well as all under and over

Compilers, heretofore, in Time past, and now
 and there, and then, and till the present Time,
 have been very much Distress'd, Oppress'd, In-
 tangl'd, Mangl'd, and overhauld by the Imper-
 tinence, Curiosity, Inspection, Circumspection and
 Observation, of certain Right Honourable and
 Honourable Folks, who are inveterate Enemies to
 Design, Contrivance, Machination, Combination,
 and so forth, of the Wisest Heads, and for the fu-
 ture Prevention of all and every such Inspection,
 henceforth, heretofore, hereafter, and for the Time
 to come, and now, and then, and at this time,
 and for ever, Petitioner Prays, Beseeches, and
 Implores the aforesaid most Major, most Bigger,
 most Better, and most Stronger Part, of the most
 Best, and most ablest sort of the People, call'd,
 Appointed, Nominated, Instituted, Ordain'd and
 Created, to be Petitioners Friends, that they will
 Solicit, make Motion, Protect, Defend, and posi-
 tively Insure Petitioner, of the Valiant Effects of
 their Power, Prowess, Zeal and Attachment to
 him and all his Edifices, against all the Remons-
 trances and Testimonies, Occular, or Auricular,
 of all those who are Enemies to the many Emolu-
 mentary or Ornamentary Edifices by Petitioner,
 rais'd throughout the Kingdom of *Eutopia*, in the
 most Cheapest, Neatest, Strongest, Commodious
 Manner ever known to be executed by any *Van-*
dal or *Dutch* Compiler, since the Perfection of
Gothic Architecture: And also, to Screen, Hide,
 Protect, and Uphold Petitioner, from being Lo-
 cally or Locularly punish'd, by any Law, Decree,
 Resolution or Vote, whatever, Pass'd, Utter'd,
 Deliver'd or Groand-forth, by any of the above
 Enemies to laudable Fabricators, who if they had
 Wisdom or Knowledge in what was often said to
 them, would look upon Petitioner, to be the most
 fittest, the most Ablest, the most Realliest, and the
 most Best, and the most Accomplish'd Compiler
 that ever any Age could boast of since the Death

of

of King SOLOMON's great Undertaker, *Hiram of*
now the Tribe of Naphtali, to whom Petitioner is Li-
 time ally, Colaterally, and indirectly Related by Fa-
 ther and Mother, and can produce his Genealogy
 per- deduc'd *aborigine* **TEMPLI**, down all the way till
 and the unlucky *Era* of his late Confusion, Distraction,
 and Resignation, and Lucrification of his Occupation,
 es to the Surprize and Astonishment of all unruly
 tion Right Honourables, and Honourables, who gave
 e fu themselves so much Trouble to so little Purpose.
 tion. These are therefore, now, and then, and this
 time, the Humble, Special, Important, Mighty,
 ime, and Indefatigable Requests of your Petitioner, and
 and some time happy Compiler General, that your
 gger Lordship's, and Honours, will be Pleas'd, and
 most Satisfy'd, and Resolv'd, to Grant, give, Deli-
 all'd, ver, and Bestow upon our grateful Petitioner
 and a full Indemnification, for now, and then, and
 will before, and after, and every time, of all Facts of
 poss- Will, Mind, Hand, Pocket, Undertaking, Execut-
 ts of tion, Failure in Top Bottom, or Foundation of
 t to all such Edifices, Built, Compil'd, in Haste, of
 mons Waste, or otherwise, since all Human things as well
 ular, as all Mortal Men, will be subject to the general
 olu- Imperfection of all Primary and Secondary Agents,
 ner, Imposition on one Hand, or Falling down on the
 the other, and, that if any one under Arms, or over
 ous Arms, Military or Civil, Falls, Dies, or is Suffi-
 Van- cated, Smother'd, Overwhelm'd or Choack'd, by
 n of any Mishap in Architecture, or the Art of Com-
 lide, piling, that then, there, every where, or any where,
 Lo- and for the same reason only, your Petitioner
 crec, may not suffer any Impeachment, Arraignment,
 er'd, Censure, Accusation, or Condemnation, whatever,
 ove, and that your Lordships and Honours from the
 had twenty sixth of *Novem.* to the twenty fourth Day
 d to of the Month after his Mortal Exit, may not think
 most it Fit, Meet, Necessary, Convenient, Decent, or
 the Expedient, to examine into the Abilities, Con-
 biler duct, Execution, Accompts, or Extortion of Pe-
 eath tioner,
 of

tioner, and then, and there, and when, and
 where, and every where, to Establish, and Protect,
 your Petitioner in his Seat, Chair, Form, Bench,
 Stool, or whatever among you he Sits on, from a
 Wool Sack to a Cricket, that he may now and
 then, there, and wherever he thinks most Meet,
Sit, Sleep, Loll, Lean, Speak, or be Silent, as it
 may appear convenient, without any Let, Mo-
 lestation, Trouble, or *Blush-bringing Accusations,*
 from any Party whatsoever, about any Cause,
 Reason, Motive, Prostitution, Extortion, Volun-
 tary or Involuntary Ignorance whatever, and that
 your Petitioner, may not be accountable for his
 own, or any one else's Fault, either here, there,
 any where, now, then, or hereafter, and that his
 Acquisitions, Bank, Estate, Farms, Loans, Usury,
 Interest, Stock and Job, may remain in his quiet
 Possession, since they were obtain'd in no Foolish
 manner, by a wrong Application of Petitioner's
 Money, which he Studiously endeavoured to lay
 out to the best Advantage, being well Instructed
 in the Doctrine and difference between *Meum,* and
Tuum, and tho' a Canting Preacher once told him,
Dilige vicinum, veluti te diligis ipsum: Petitioner
 wisely answer'd, *Sic inquis facito, proximus ipse,*
mibi. That if Petitioner had impair'd his own
 Fortune by his want of Skill, he would reasonably
 Dispair of ever Meriting, Having, Possessing, or
 Enjoying your Lordship's, or Honours Protection,
 Interest, Weight, Support and Guardianship, for
 Reasons to be met with in all Court Marts, and
 Registries. And for your Lordships EXTRA-
 ORDINARY unprecedented, and ever to be re-
 ver'd Protection of your Grateful Petitioner, and
 once Faithful Servant, he will there, every where,
 or any where, henceforth, and for the Time to
 come, and the Time present, Do, Say, Act,
 Perform, Swear, Avow, Effect, Execute, or Af-
 firm, any thing, every thing, and all things, that
 your Lordships, and Honours will Direct, Com-
 mand,

mand, Bid, Desire, or even Hint to him your Petitioner, to Say, Do, Act, or Perform for your Service, Interest, Friends or Party: And that Petitioners Tongue, Heart, Breast, Voice and Speech, shall now, and for ever after, be in your Possession, and Keeping, so he keeps his Seat and Acquisitions, Inviolable from the Furious Attacks of an Inrag'd Party, who would fein make Petitioner refund like the Drunken Cocker, all the Tit Bits he had ever got at my Lords Table, and leave him a shameful President of Infamy to all succeeding Ages.

Petitioner furthermore assures your Lordships, and Honours, that by Supporting him, you gain all other your Humane Ends over a Stubborn Nation, who have greater Notions of their Liberties and Properties, than of that Submission, Obedience, and Non-resistance due to the most Mightiest Party, that ever appear'd upon the like Occasion, and for all those reasonable Requests, Petitioner will not only do as he Proposes, but all other things requir'd of your Lordships and Honours most Faithful, most Passive, most Servile, and Non-resisting Slave, Courtier, and avow'd Friend, Right, or Wrong.

Arthur Vantype, &c, &c.

GOLDEN HILL,

Novem. the 2th,

1753.



T

Friv
us
w
w
m
te
F
h



T H E
A D D R E S S

O F T H E

Head of the Cradle,

To his Belov'd S——IES beyond the
River, &c, &c.

THERE has been so little Business done since my Arrival, that I Postpon'd Writing to you, untill I had something to say worthy your Attention.

A little after I came here, by my own Observation, and the Circumspection of my Friends, I found a Numerous Wealthy High Spirited People Enrag'd against some part, or almost every Part of my A——n, and at the same Time, us'd me with extreme Civility, in order to learn what I would be at. My Letter to EQUITY, was here before me in the Hands of the Publick, much against my Will, Inclination, and Interest, as it alarm'd the Populace, and the whole Fry of Scriblers. This Letter was thought too high a Game of Bragg, and several weighty Pur-
ses

ses were open to Outbragg me, if I pursu'd the Game, upon Discovery of the Dispositions of those I had to Dread, I became Lenient and Humane and Publish'd an open Declaration under my Hand setting forth, a Recantation much to my Enemies Advantage, taking no manner of Notice of any thing that had happen'd wherein you had so much interested your Selves in my Behalf. Upon this turn of my Conduct, I was answer'd in an Affectionate Polite manner by Judy's Family above Stairs, who sent fifty Miles for an Amanuensis upon that Occasion.

Gennys Family Address'd me with Decency, and Art, but the Sincerity was Ambiguous. Thus far I discover'd that they would make a Child's Bargain with me, if I'd let them alone, they'd let me alone, but if I began first, * * * * *

Upon a Serious Consideration of Affairs, those People, tho' they are Warm, and watchful of their Interests, yet they are of a good natur'd forgiving Temper, for tho' I made a bold Attempt upon their Happiness and Interest some time ago, and lately Accomplish'd more than I should have done, yet a little good Behaviour would Reconcile them to me, and make them forget all my Attempts. This naturally soften'd my Heart, for really of my Self, I never was of Evil Principles, but between my own, and the Sons of Ambition, I have been put upon Schemes no way to my Honour, nor my Lords Advantage. A Friend of mine, whom I rais'd to a most Envy'd Station in this Quarter, got all the Young Children of any Consequence in the Nation about him, he humour'd them, and gave them pretty things to Play with, and Regal'd them Sumptuously, in order to come at the Bottom of their Fathers Secrets, for he believ'd the Proverb, that Children and Fools tell Truth. This Man had a Rival in the Land, a Man of good Fame, great Alliance

Allyance, and Powerful Interest. My Friend imagin'd, if he could get over this young Fry on his Side, that their Parents would follow of course, by which he might, as indeed he did, for one S—n, Monopolize all the Interest of the Kingdom, and alter the Course of Affairs, intirely to his own and my Purpose.

The Advantage this Young Fry were to him, seem'd very considerable, they open'd an History to him, of which they had but a Benighted Notion, but however, was so artfully Told, that I and my Friend believ'd every Word of it, which was the Cause of Protecting of our Geometrical Friend, and every Motion that reflected Dishonour upon our Party. But when we Step'd in, Neck, or nothing, it was too late to recede. One of the Young Fry inform'd my Friend, that * * Harry his Rival, had Succeeded a very Honest * * Man, and that Harry, tho' he was no Honester, nor as much so as he ought to be, had gain'd the Affections of the SLIP SLOP FAMILY, as he Styl'd those above Stairs, and that every Interest, Place, and Job, came thro' Harry's Hands, under the Inspection of my Lords Overseer; and that Harry had Appropriated the Profits of a large Royalty, Nominated for a Water Carriage, to his own, and the Overseers Use, and every other Perquisite worthy his Notice.

That as Harry, was not, as he Presum'd, so much in my Lord's Interest, as in his own and the Overseers: It was necessary to Remove him, and Pull down the House he Sat in, and Transport it to my Lord's City House, by which means but a few of Harry's Friends would be admitted, and the Country he so much Stickle for, could then be represented by so small a Number, that they could be put under weighty Obligations to my Lord, and Act intirely according to his Prime Agents Will.

That instead of sending an Overseer to live among a wild Family, perpetually talking of Liberty

erty and Property, my Friend should be sole Regent, and as he was a Creature of my Lord's, he would Indisputably Sacrifice Millions, and devoted them to his Prime Agents Will, Power, and Inclination, that if this Scheme fail'd, the Unseasonable Spirit, Pride, and Opulence of *Harry's* Friend's, were to be reduced by an intolerable Tax, Consumption of the County Money, Augmentation of Militia, and Building Stone Walls to keep a People secure, who had nothing to Dread, and were left Defenceless when the greatest Danger was at Hand. Moreover as *Harry's* Friends depended much upon the Growth of their Flax and Hemp, my Friend layed a Scheme to mix too Nitrous a Quality in the Seed, which would hinder the Growth and ruin the Country.

But upon a Skilful Husband-Man's discovering the Cheat he brought the Seed to a Chymist, who try'd it, and explained where the Corroding Poison lay. Whereupon, I was oblig'd to lay the Blame upon One of my Lords Agents who employed an Unskilful Plowman to prepare the Seed. Thus hitherto I have been as you see, disappointed in all the Ends I propos'd, except in protecting *Poor Vantrype*, who in spite of my Teeth is likely to be banish'd from the Watch-house, and sent to his Country Seat, to Lord it over his Tenants, and live in Obscurity and sordid Wealth all the rest of his Days: To Mortify *Poor Vantrype*, who would swear black is white for us, there was a swift footed Lad, whose Mother formerly dealt in But--r-M-lk, whereby she had allways great Plenty of Beggars, Change, and Jack to get the good Will of his Masters, arm'd himself against the whole Fraternity, and has prov'd their common Bane ever since.

This Man who was, and would be a P---p, to *Harry's* Knowledge, or even a Dog for a Golden Chain, was set upon to examine *Poor Vantrype*, who

in reality was an honest Man than he, tho' I must own bad is the Medium. Now according to the Situation of Affairs, what Part I shall Act upon this Occasion is not easy to determine. I have promised Peace, good Will, and all other Favours they could desire of my Lord's Hands, if I should act Contradictory to my Declaration, what will they make of me, all *Harry's* Friends will Inveigh against me, a Thousand Pens will Hand me down to Posterity in an Infamous Light, and my Hand Writing will corroborate every Assertion.

It grieves me to be thus handl'd, I am like the chaste Vestal, I hate to be defil'd, and really when I act upon a wrong Principle, it is not the Dictates of my own Will, I am of a good Family, my Sires were famous for Integrity and the Polite Sciences, yet I must be made the Tool of Ambition, to draw the Invectives of a Country against me, who are well inclin'd to revere me if I only do them common Justice. What the young Fry told my Friend of *Harry*, was false, the Interruption of the *Water Carrage Scheme* was owing to the Deficiency of Money, and as to the Profits of the Royalty, my Lord's Prime Agent and Overseer knew very well what became of it, and *Harry* was then more Complaisant, than he now is resolv'd to be. Upon the whole, I expect your Advice upon this Important Occasion, consider I am an old Man, let not my Gray Locks go to the Grave with Disgrace, Seriously consider whether the Schemes which are Planning, are against Friends or Enemies.

I am however, with all Duty and Servitude

Your most devoted and Indefatigable

OVERSEER

The HEAD of the CRADLE.

GOLDEN HILL,

November 23, 1753.